NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

A SLIGHT EMBARRASSMENT IN THE CAMP THE PANAMA DEFENDANTS SEVERELY OF HIS ENEMIES.

THE LATEST STORIES AGAINST HIM REFUTED - A ROYALIST SCHEME FOR A PRO-VISIONAL GOVERNMENT. ORY CAPLE TO THE TERRUNE.)

copyright, 1893; By The Tribune Association, Paris, Jan. 17.-There is a slight embarrassment is the camp of the anti-Cernot forces. Both the latest stories on which they relied to discredit the President have beer, not merely denied, but disproved by documents, and these documents are centemporary with the incidents to which they plate. It is proved that M. Carnot told the committee on the Panama loan in 1886 that he should not advocate the bill, and was opposed to s Government guarantee. His signature to M. Paihaut's bill meant simply that, as Minister of Finance, he had no financial objection to offer Wilson-Drevfas charge that Carnot illegally repaid 70,000 francs is met with even greater M. Carnot's refusal to remit or refund the tax against which M. Wilson clamored was the immediate cause of his resignation. M. Wilson at that time had i fluene enough with M. Grevy to get rid of a Minister who resisted his demands. He got rid of M. Carnot, and the tax was refunded by M. Carnot's successor. It was Wilson himself who stated the facts in a letter

written and published in 1887. The good faith of the "Lanterne" may be judged by its conduct in this matter. It omits to publish this refutation or to notice it; and it contimes to harp on the signature of M. Carnot to the Baihant bill, though the truth on that point was told by the "Figaro" itself. The Royalist partner in this business has a sense of decency and of fair play which the Radical partner has get to display.

Such embarrassment as the exposure of these two calumnies has caused their authors can only be temporary. Their powers of invention are not yet exhausted; the gift of subtle suggestion which Magnard possesses is not exhausted either; he continues to summarize the opinions of the man in the street. I imagine the man in the street is at times surprised at being told what his opinions are; but he does not protest. He cannot protest; if he did, he would be told it was not his opinion which was summarized, but that of some other man in some other street.

There is no limit to the clasticity of a public There is no limit to the characteristic "We opinion formed in this way; the latest expression of it is not quite new for characteristic. all agree that M. Carnot is honest and that he knew nothing of the iniquities going on about him; but his fault consists in his dienified silence. It may be necessary in the present state of the public mind to send out semi-official denials of ridiculous libels, although they are best disposed of by independent testimony; but what would be said of a President who should meet such attacks by an official message? It would give to these attacks an importance they have not yet acquired. That proves that he is not clear-sighted and not to his position.

The President ought, says Magnard, to do something to reassure public opinion, to regain public "Why not publish a message? The effect might be considerable." It might; and the first effect would be to give his enemies a fresh excuse for an attack on Carnot's strength.

The very newest Royalist scheme is put forward in to-day's "Soleil": its author is none other than M. Edouard Hervé himself, who has long held a pen for the Comte de Paris. If M. Carnot resigns, there ought to be, says M. Hervé, a provisional government of honest folk who would finish off the Panama business and then hold a free election, after which either a new President might be chosu or the King come by his own. "A tree election" means simply an election in which France would be free to vote as she was told by her provisional government; an election in France is about as free as an election in New-York under Tammany

Hervé starts with the hypothesis of M. Carnot's resignation. Many other people have been suggesting, or discussing, or demanding, his resignation, but no human being has yet given a reason why he should resign. The walls of the Elysée are not as the walls of Jericho to that section of the Royalist party which is running General Saussier, much against his own wishes, for the Presidency. A dictatorship makes ne headway. Some of their writers denied that Saussier had visited the President on his reappointment as Military Governor of Paris. The "Figaro" itself, which often publishes news as news, is now authority for the statement that he did make this visit, and that he made it in order to protest against the attempt to force a Presidential candidature upon him and to assure M. Carnot of his personal devotion. That is a blow for the Royalist intriguers and dreamers. If they could capture Saussier they might have a chance; with Saussier and his 40,000 troops, loyal to the Republic, the prospects o Royalists, or other revolutionists, are consider G. W. S. ably less bright.

M. DE CASSAGNAC WANTS TO FIGHT.

HE SENDS A CHALLENGE TO M. DUPUY-DUTEMPS. A MUMBER OF THE COMMISSION

OF INQUIRY. Paris, Jan. 17.-Deputy Paul de Cassagnae appeared before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to-day and behaved so truculently that several times it required the combined persuasiveness of Chairman sson and his colleagues to calm him and induce him to proceed coherently with his testimony. M. de Cassagnac charged M. Dupuy-Dutemps, a member of the commission, with having circulated reports to the effect that he had accepted bribes from the Pan ama Company. Such reports were unqualified false hoods, M. de Cassagnac said, and he challenged any

body to show an lota of evidence that they were true. M. Dupuy-Dutemps interrupted M. de Cassagnae to had never believed M. de Cassagnae guilty of handling Panama money, and had never circulated any report whatever concerning him and the Panama Canal people.

M. de Cassagnac listened to these asseverations with a scornful expression of incredulity. As as M. Dupay-Datemps resumed his seat M. de Cas-

"M. Dapay-Dutemps has spread reports that I received a Panama check, payable only to bearer. I have proofs of this. I deny these reports. They are false and mulicious, and I shall demand personal satisfaction from the man who is responsible for them. Chairman Brisson stopped M. de Cassagrae to assure him that there was some misunderstanding, as no charge had been preferred against him by M. Dupuy Dutemps or any other member of the Commission and that his integrity was not under suspicion.

M. Dupuy-Dutemps corroborated M. Brisson's state ent and several other Deputies made similar efforts to colm M. de Cassagnac's wrath.

M. de Cassagnac left the Commission, however, still protesting his conviction that he had been standered, and this evening he sent his second to M. Dupuy

and this evening he sent his second to M. Dupay-Ducemps.

London, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" says that M. Dupay-Dutemps, despite his protestations in the Commission yesterday, did make charges against M. de Cassagnac recently in a letter to a Toulouse daily with which he corresponds. One of the accusations was that the person indicated by the Initials "P. C.," mentioned in M. Flory's report on the Pranam accounts, was Paul de Cassagnac Vestering M. de Cassagnac admitted receiving 60,000 francs for Panama accounts, was Paul de Cassagnac Vestering M. de Cassagnac admitted receiving 60,000 francs for Panama advertising in his newspaper, but contended that this was the amount due to him according to his advertising rates and the space occupied by the Pranama notices. The same rates, he said, would have been presented to the Bon Marche or any other mercantile concern.

"Refore Cassagnac left the Commission," says "The News" correspondent, "M. Dupay-Dutemps lost his lemper, and, censing to deny his responsibility for the charges, exclaimed: "Well, if "P. C." does not stand for Panil de Cossagnac, what does it stand for "It is not my business to supply you with information, was M. de Cassagnac's redort."

Charles Lalou, Editor of "La Frence" and Deputy for the Nord, "The News" correspondent hears, yesterday challenged Camille Dreyfus to a duel.

SCORED.

SENTENCE UPON FERDINAND DE LESSEIS DE-MANDED-THE HISTORY OF THE EN-TERPRISE REVIEWED.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The courtroom was not througed when the trial of Charles de Lesseps and his asociates was resumed to-day. The prisoners looked firm and confident, with the exception of Charles de and that of his aged father is evidently having a

Advocate-General Ran opened for the prosecution said that until the last moment he had cherished the hope that the defendants, whose reputation had hitherto Leen unsullied, and some of whom had con tributed to the glory of France, would furnish frank explanations of the charges against them and establish In this expectation he had been disappointed. He found himself compelled to demand com the court a judgment that would brand them with fraud. He also felt it his duty to demand an adequate upon Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose former glory and honor had been wrecked in this tragic adventure, which had reduced to poverty many thousands of thrifty workers.

The Advocate-General then reviewed the history of the Panama Canal enterprise. He dilated on the fraudulent means resorted to in order to induce people to invest their money in Panama shares. 300,000,000 of france first obtained, three-littles had been illegally disposed of. Ferdinand de Lesseps, had ninely founder's shares assigned to himself, and 5,000,000 francs. Ferdinand de Lesseps, perceiving a declining disposition on the part of the public to in vest in the shares of the enterprise, applied in 1885 for power to issue lottery bonds. In order to sustain this application he made false statements and deceived the public by asserting that the canal would be completed in three years. The press was laduced by ystematic purchase to give its support to the lottery scheme, and fraudulent contracts were made with Elifel and others. Baron Reinach received over 7,000, Everybody was bribed who could be reached by bribery, and who had influence that could affect the scheme either favorably or unfavorably. plunderers, that 700,000,000 francs were soundered, sides the sums expended in actually carrying on the legitimate objects of the company.

The Advocate-General went on to state that of 600,000,000 francs not used in operations on the canal only 250,000,000 had been accounted for by eceded to analyze and criticise the large sums paid out under the heading of "remuneration" to the ectors of the company, the American committee and other high officials of the company.

200,000,000 francs had been paid to contractors.

M. Rau declared that the payments made on con mission were outrageously high, especially those on the contract given to Eaffel, whom the Advocate-General plamed severely for accepting 33,000,000 frames. The ransaction between M. Eiffel and the liquidator of prise. The books of the company were kept in an irregular manner, and the accounts manipulated after the conclusion of the contract. M. has emphasized that newspapers of all shades, their editor, director-and managers, and received money, and all sorts et disgraceful transactions were concealed under the sgraceful transactions were concealed under the adding of advertising expenses. The Advocate-General had not finished his address

The Advocate-teneral and not busined his nearest hen the court adjourned.
Landon, Jan. 15.— The condisitiv of a chat be ceen M. Bourgee's and M. Rouvier in the Cleme or lo-day, "says the Paris correspondent of "The ally News," "sayes color to the rumor that bepa-ies Bouvier, Rocke, Ather and Durine de his numeric and Sanator Beral will be whiteward."

Daily News," "gives color to the rumor that De-tress Rouvier, Rocket Arthe and Durane de ha-cennicale and Sanator Beral will be wintered by For Senator Grevy, who is powerless to help the and Deputy Antonia Proust, things will be made and Deputy Antonia Proust, things will be made hot. Interest to-day centred in the confession Charles de Lesseps to M. Franquevide. He have oral history of the Panana bribery, haplicating to more Deputies as receivers of regular subsidial stromat Canal Company. It is alleged that he gave deri-

ANDRIEUX OFF FOR LONDON. THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDER HIM BENEATH NOTICE-M. DE FREYCINET BIDING

HIS TIME.

Paris, Jan. 17.-The fact that M. Andrieux started o-day for London is looked upon as evidence that he is after more aumunition, and that, so far as charges against the Government are concerned, the stock has been exhau-ted. Andrieux made no secret of his departure, and seemed on the contrary to b appointed that M. Ribot has not honored Him either with a duel or an arrest, and to be meditating some fresh provocation that may sting the Ministry into taking personal action against bim. The truth is that the Government does not consider M. Andrieux to be in the secret of any plot. The Mid try be no doubt that he has been made use of by those who have deeper designs, but thorough investigation has onvinced the authorities that the enemies of the Republic have not invited M. Andrieux to the inner mysteries. He has therefore been permitted, appar ently to his chagrin, to start for London without the poor distinction of police surveillance,

Ex-Minister of War de Freycinet has resolved to keep in the background for the present. His friends say that M. de Freycinet believes in waiting for that calmer public opinion which will follow the existing torm, and that then he will present a case the will amply vindicate him from any shadow of supicion of improper influence in regard to the Panana enterprise. The "Gaulois" states that M. de Freychiet as declined to be elected to the Military Commission of the Senate. He prefers not to seem to interfere in any way with the plans and purposes of the Government as to military or other matters. This attitude of M. de Freycinet is attracting the favorable criticism of many who have been inclined to regard

him with aversion in the past.

It is not expected that M. Herz will return to France. Of all persons connected with the Panama scandal he is the most hated and despised. He seems to be without a friend, so far as public expressions give indication, and it would be difficult for him to secure an entirely impartial trial. Should Herz remain away he will doubtless be condemned and a sentence imposed to be inflicted at any time when he should be brought within French jurisdiction. Count Hoyos, the Austrian Ambassador to France, called at the Foreign Office to day to inquire into the case of M. Szekely, the Austrian newspaper correspondent whom the Government has ordered expelled from France on the ground that in the dispatches about the Panama affair sent by him to his newspaper he libelled Baron Mohrenselm, the Russian Ambassador to France. give indication, and it would be difficult for him to

ARRESTS OF ROYALISTS EXPECTED.

THE GOVERNMENT READY TO CRUSH CONSPIRA-CIES-A BOTBED OF REVOLUTION.

Paris, Jan. 17.-The Government will soon strike It is reported on excellent authority that there is now ample evidence of a Royalist conspiracy, and that arrests will be made at an early date. The conspiracy has been hatched in London and Madrid, and the Count of Paris, lastend of having been especially close in expenditures of late for the Royalist cause, has been unusually lavish. He is not himself managing the details, and it is not desired that he hould, but his leading representatives are more active than ever. Poyalist influence and funds have had nuch to do with the recent activity in revolutionary ircles in Paris, and it is reported that much of the applause for Fytremist speakers at the Tivoli Vauxhall was furnished by paid Royalist clacquers. The Royalist plan appears to be to overthrow the Republic by some means, no matter what, and to foment and pro-mote discrete, in the hope that the French people will turn to the Count of Paris or the Duke of Orieans

for rescue or protection.

The headquarters of Royalist-Socialist intrigue just now are said to be the Maison du Peuple, and it is there hat the police through their spies have acquired much valuable information as to the designs of the enemies of the Republic. The Maison du Peuple is a modest structure on the heights of Montmartre. It was originally intended for the free discussion of everything concerning the working classes, but has degenerated into

rectionary demonstrations are prepared. It contain a hall capable of holding 1,000 persons, and is deco-

rated with blood-red flags bearing revolutionary inscriptions; the platform is covered with red draperies, and overhead are two busts of the Republic, with the Phrygian cap, also surrounded by red flags. Meetings are held there three times a week.

There is no doubt that so far as the Extreme Socialists are concerned, the propaganda of force is again in the ascendant, and this exactly suits the flovall-t-plotters—the more dynamic, the more rioting and terrorism, and the mere the yearning of the middle classes, who have supported the Kepublic for the peace and order which the Royalists promise to bring

FORTY-NINE SOLDIERS BURNED.

A RAILWAY TRAIN TAKES FIRE WHILE BUNNING AT FULL SPEED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.-A fatal rallway accident occurred to-day on the line between Slatousk and A train composed of several cars illed with recruits was running from Slatousk to samara, when running at full speed, and in a few moments all the train until it had run a considerable distance. was then found that forty-nine of the recruits were

dead, and twenty terribly burned or otherwise injured. A strict investigation will be held to determine the cause of the fire. It is charged that the engineer was guilty of nedlgence in not stopping the train as soon as he saw the fire. Had he done so the loss of life would have been small.

BELGIUM'S STARVING WORKINGMEN. A COMMITTEE PRESENT THEIR DEMANDS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Brussels, Jan. 17.-The misery of the unemplayed Pelgian workingmen had a foretble Illustration in this Two hundred and fifty men, who find It impossible to procure food for themselves and families, arrived here from Ghent this morning, having walked the entire distance, thirty-one miles. They were greeted by hundreds of the idle workingmen from one side of the ship to the other, rushing of Brussels and paraded the streets, chanting revolu-No attempt was made by the aus to stop the parade.

Finally the crowd reached the Ministry of Public the Minister. They teld the Minister that they and their wives and children were absolutely starving brough no fault of their own. They were willing and auxious to work, but no employment could be In their distress they appealed to the Government to do something to aid them. divister of Public Works promised to expedite the extension of work to his department and thus furnish Give us bread!"

When the committee returned the paraders marched by the workingmen of the country and demanding universal suffrage be established. The Progressist members of the Chamber provided their support to the real by security. The time v that work be furnished to the unemployed and that the men in securing their demands.

of their visit to the Chamber was greeted with cheers, some members of the crowd toreatened to make trouble if the Covernment did not some furnish some soil of employment for them. The general feeling of uncordings in the city did not misse until the procession broke up voluntarity.

THE BEITISH GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO RE

PRESS HIS INDEPENDENCE. London, Jan. 17.—A long telegron from V^{\perp} . Cronier, the British representative at Calca, v^{\perp} received at the Foreign Office early the afternoon. Some afterward the Russian and French Ambassadors and the the Foreign Minister, and a semewhat heated conversation took place. What was said during the unasses of driving from, amid the thunder of the visit has not been made known. M. Waddington, the wayes, the howing of the tempest and the Arctic oral history of the Fanance more Deputies as receivers of regular subsidic strom the more Deputies as receivers of regular subsidic strom the more Deputies as receivers of regular subsidic strom the Canal Company. It is alleged that he gave defails of dates and amounts and that the summorises for the men whom he named have already been based, M. de Lesseps's examination being ended, this coffession annot affect at position, Fornerly he was reticent, but persistent heckling made him the most conjunction of the accused directors. He compared the Panama officers with the Forest of Eondy, into the Panama officers with the Forest of Eondy, into the Source of constant terfor, he sold, Their attitude was: 'Your money or your life.'

"The case against Herz rests upon M. de Lesseps's confession that, under the influence of an evil suggestion, he gave money to hard the collise as made to the formal was and measurement of the summors of the summors of the state as made and the summors of the summor of the summors of the summor of the summo visit has not been made known. M. Waddington, the cartler in the day for winosar to that the Queen.

The Council rose at 6.30 orders, after resolving unanimously to treat the Khedive with the utmost framess. The Minister decided to inform him in a distinct manner that his position as the ruler of and that the British Government will refuse to roung nize the reactionary Ministry that he has appointed. the Khedive's action to concerted Russian, French

and Turkish intrigues.
The Calca corcespondent of "The Daily News" -nys the Gurs correspondent of "The Billy News" any ir. Cromer this afternoon had an audience with the sellyr, and presented an ultimatum demanding the missal of the new Ministry within themty-fall irs. The Khediye convened the Council and pre-ed in person. At the Khediye's request, Fakhri

ATTACKING THE BANK OF FRANCE.

M. TIRARD REPLIES TO M. PELLETAN-M. BOUR

GEOR'S PRESS BILL REPORTED. Paris, Jan. 17.-Deputy Pelletan made a violent attack to-day in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Bank of France, which, he said, had increased its note issue by 20,000,000 france in the last few months o meet emergencies caused by its own reprehend

Tirard replied that the present financial dead-M. Tirard replied that the present financial dead-lock, consequent upon the general feeding of appre-hension, and greatly hampered commerce, and had compelled the bank to draw upon its gold reserve, which was the guarantee of the security of the National credit. The bill extending the bank note ssue was passed by the Chamber of Deputies today. The Senate Committee to which M. Bourge de's Press bill was referred has reported the bill favorably.

INDIAN OFFICIALS THREATEN TO RESIGN. London, Jan. 17.-Dispatches from Calcutta state Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, and several other buding officials of the Indian Government threaten to resign in consequence of the disapgroval by the Home Government of the virtual modified tion of trial by jury in Bengal - The Viceroy has tele graphed to the Earl of Klinberley, Secretary of State for India, asking his immediate sanction to the appoint ment of a commission to consider the jury question.

NEGRO SEAMEN ATTACKED BY CHOLEGA. Hamburg, Jan. 17.-Four negro seamen belonging o the German steamer Gretchen Bohlen, which ar dved here a few days ago from Grand Popo, have been attacked by cholera. They were removed to the hospital. The steamer will be ordered to proceed to the quarantine station. Seven deaths from choleraid diseases have occurred at the lunatic asylum at Halls Prussian Saxony. The cause of the disorders has been traced to the impure water used at the asylum.

London, Jon. 17 .- The action brought by the owner of the steamer Lake Huron for £25,000 for services endered in towing the North German Lloyd steame spree into Queenstown has been settled out of court. he owners of both steamers having arrived at an amicable arrangement by the terms of which the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will pay £12,000 to the owners of the Lake Huron.

TENSION BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY. Copenhagen, Jan. 17.-Despite the assurances from German Government that the reports of cellor von Caprivi's recent speech before the Reich stag Committee on the Army till were distorted, it is evident here that his statements regarding Denmark have caused extreme tension between the Govern-ments. An illustration of this was given to-day, when it was announced that King Christian would not attend the wedding of Prince Frederick Carl and Prin ess Margarethe, youngest sister of Emperor William, which will take place in Berlin, on January 25. The reason given for the King's declining to attend the eeremonies is that the weather is too rigorous for him to attempt the journey. The German Chan-cellor's references to Denmark are the real reasons, it is thought, for the King's refusal to go to Berlin.

THE ATTACK ON M. CARNOT, M. RAU ASKS FOR JUDGMENT, a hotted of revolution. It is there that all the in-sir THEY MADE A BRAVE FIGHT, THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION EX-PRESIDENT HAYES DEAD.

HOW CAPTAIN CREEDEN AND HIS CREW SAVED THEIR SHIP.

A SPARE PROPULLER BREAKS LOOSE IN THE HOLD AND PUNCKES HOLES IN THE

SIDES OF THE STEAMER-PLUCKY WORK IN A STORM. The tramp steamship Elsie, commanded by Captain Creeden, came in yesterday from St. Vin-

cent, in the Cape de Verde Islands, with a story of the sea such as has few parallels in authentic maritime history. The Elsie came here in ballast o go under charter to the United States and She is a vessel of over 2,000 tons register, and is as gallant a tramp as bails from "all the world." Her captain is, of course, English and patriotic, but he has such a kindly feeling for the Greater Britain that he has nine American spread eagles in gilded wood about his capin. The Elsie always carries a spare propeller and a some "tail shaft" with her as slar roams the world of waters, and these heavy pieces of iren are kept securely lashed. Letween decks aft.

She had a hard trip of it neross the ocean. As she approached the American coast she encountered tremendous sens and teriffic gales. She was iced up from stem to stern. The steamer was tossed about until she keeled to an angle of 63 degrees. At 3 o'clock on the morning of January 11 there came a great crash in the hold. The second officer and the captain were on the bridge at the time, and most of the erew were turned in, trying to sleep. In less time than it takes to tell it the captain and all the deck crew were in the hold, where by the gleam of their lanterns they saw the spare propeller cavorting down the inclined deels with terrific force and battering at the sides.

The ship gave a great weather roll and a blade of the propeller went through the side and stuck there, holding the mass of item. the lee lurch three of the blades of the propeller broke off and began battering, first at offe side and then at the other. The crew dashed among the charging pieces of iron and tried to get lines about them, but Captain Creeden saw leose-in fact, was nearly loose, and if that employment to a large number of men. The crowd | not away it would hatter the ship to pieces. remained outside, singing and crying "Give us work." The tail shaft weighs four tons, but the Captain, jumple a down to where it was swaying to the Chamber of Deputies, and presented to the Secretaries a petition setting forth the cetts suffered a lashing could be not over it. Force man in

There was no excitement. The time was too serious for that. The captain told them to let to commander hall his orders obeyed more quick'y. In litteen minutes the tail shalt was secured and ig the greatest danger was over. Then began the The part causist in the side of the ship had fetched away and had joined the mad charges of the other portions. It took three hours of as hard work and as dangerous as ever man did to get lashings on all the pieces of iron and fasten besa severely where they could do no are. Strength, about as and during, finally ceded. Victor Huges description of the canes loose at sea on board a man-of-war has not German Charge a Affaires called upon Lord Rosebery. The pheturesqueness of that battle in the dinely

NO CHANGE IN ME. BLAINE'S CONDITION. DR. JOHNSTON REPORTS THE PATHENT'S PULSE FAIRLY GOOD.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Dr. Johnston left the Blaine house at 9 o'clock this evening. He says the condition of Mr. Blaine is unchanged since this afternoon. It is believed that Mr. Cromer's message attributed. His pulse, the physician said, was fairly good. Dr. Johnston will not return to the house to night, unless summoned by some unfavorable turn in the con-

After their visit at 2 30 elelock this afternoon the doctors reported that there was no change it. Mr. Blaine's condition since vesterday. At 10,30 o'clock this morning the attendants aid that Mr. Blaine had passed a good night and was then resting well.

THE NEW BEAD OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.

NAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT STRYKER-DE GREES CONFERRED.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- At Clinton this afternoon M. Woolsey Struct was inaugurated president of Hamilton College, Chancellor A. J. Upsau presided at the hangeral ceremones. The address of induc-tion was by Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn. In his inaugural address President Stryker discussed

the historic claims, the present spirit, and the immediate needs of the codese. He said in part:

Hamilton does not similar for more specialic elections, for that immediate needs of the codese. He said in part:

Hamilton does not similar for more specialic elections, for that immediate and incoher in dabbling in specialities whose result is so much of sciolism; but for that hind of work which beens perception, arrests suphisfication, tenfores exactness and discrimination, inspires candor, and urges toward compenhensiveness. And for these qualities and their hase equally needful to triumphant iny suitanton as to victors in arthris. I for me maintain that the old course in arts is the surest tutor. Specialism is partial to one sphere and often figurarit and unpractical heycond it. It is the task of the codese to ancourse the goal so that it shall never be forgotten; that the inspection of instances is but preparation to prefection upon principle—that has are the sythalics of two that a grand induction is the hope and home of reason.

Muce the necessident had finished, addresses of fel-

After the president had finished, addresses of fellow-hip were made by Truster Charles A. Hawley, of senera Falls, and Professor A. S. Hoyt, of Auburn, Professor Eralnerd G. Smith, of Cornell University, was appointed Upon Professor of Oralory and Rhetoric, and Professor Clinton Scollard Professor of English and Professor Clinton Scollard Professor of English
Literature. The following degrees were conferred:
A. R. ex-gratia-William Augustus Hubbard, 72;
Frank S. Weight, 75; Sewell Aldrich Brooke, 741;
A. M., In course—The Rev. Frederick Perkins, 89;
A. M., honorary—Henry William King, Chicago;
John Newton Peach, Bresilvan,
D. D., honorary—The Rev. Arthur Stephen Hoyt,
72; Auhurn Theological Seminary,
L. H. D.—The Rev. Dr. Kinsley Swining, Morristown, N. J.
LL, D.—Theodore Medad Pomeroy, '42; Auburn.

PRESIDENT FLECT C. K. ADAMS INAUGURATED. Madison, Wis., Jan. 17 (Special).-Dr. Charles Kendail Adams was this afternoon formally inaugurated as president of the University of Wiscon-in. A large number of persons were present, including delegations of alamni from Chiengo and other cities. The exercises consisted of an invocation by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; addresses, as follows: On behalf of the faculty, by Professor John C. Freeman; on behalf of the students, by II. H. Jacobs, '93; on behalf of the alumin, by James L. High, of Chicago; on behalf of other universities, by Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan; on behalf of the commonwealth, by Governor Peck; on behalf of the regents, by John Johnson, of Milwankee, and the inaugural address of President Adams.

THE HELENA JOURNAL'S' TROUBLES ADJUSTED. Helena, Mont., Jan. 17.-"The Helena Journal," which was seized by the Sheriff the morning after the Presidential election, will resume publication in a few days, all troubles having been adjusted.

A GENEROUS GIFT BY MISS JULIA S. BRYANT Miss Juin S. Bryont, of Roslyn, L. I., the youngest daughter of William Cullen Bryant, has given to the trustees of the Tilden Trust almost a thousand volumes sewere added some interesting old pamphiets, and a large number of modallions taken from the same collection.

ITS ANNUAL SESSION AT ALBANY. ADDRESSES BY JUSTICE BREWER AND JUDGE

> PARKER-DANGERS THAT THREAT-EN SOCIETY.

Albuny, Jan. 17.-The largest annual meeting ever eld by the New-York Im Association was called to older in the Assembly Chamber to-night by J. Newton Fiero, the president of the association. One of the most distinguished sudiences that ever graced the Chamber was present, among them being Governor Flower, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, members of the Leri-lature, and a large number of the promi-ment members of the State Bar. Judge Fiero introduced Alten B. Farker, Justice of the New-York State supreme Court, who delivered an address, his subject hen; "A Place of the Law Reform."

Judge Parker, in opening, referred to the evil effects of amending by legislative action the laws of the state so as to emasculate or nullify their The need of a more thorough scrutiny of such legislation was apparent, especially after the recent carried revision of the code, and in view of the fact that -nc- 18-2 the amendments to it numher 240. This ever recurring tide of amendments, and corporate, which have their shrewd and capable connsel vigilant in watching legislation, alert to de feat any which may be adverse to the interests they represent, and adroit in framing and in procuring the passage of provisions which have a seeming public purpose, but which in fact have an intended application known only to themselves and those interested with them. The speaker then gave a few illustrative Instances of the kind of legislation under discussion, and continued:

Now what are you going to do about it? Combined fort is needed, and this association has the requisite gentzation. You have your so retary residing in the apital, who can procure copies of all bills affecting Twenty-four able and vigilant men at so man proposed change, and the legitimacy or the reverse of its motive and origin. Thus your association, if any bill was found to be bad or without merit, would be armed computtee or if not in season there, before the Gove

The address was closely listened to. After a few United States supreme Court, was introduced. He did not become known until yesterday. The delivered a masterly address, taking for his subject. citizens received the news with sorrow, and unsical selections, Justice David J. Brewer, of th

which he has. Hut that which a min has lies within the reach of others. Given power and willingness on the part of those about him, and a man may be stripped of all his material possessions. The danger which menaces these possessions expresses itself in the wars. First, in the improper use of labor organizations to destroy the freedom of the labor r and control the use of capital. The other farm of this movement assumes the cuise of a segulation of the charges for the use of property subjected, or supposed to be, to a public use. Now conceding that there is in each a basis of wisdom and justice, and that within limits the

The triple subdivision of governmental powers into legiprovided in this last co-ordinate department of governne at the restraining force. And the question which now urbers is whether in view of the expensy, the functions of the judiciary should be strengthened and enlarged, or weakened and restricted. The great body of judges a as well versed in the affairs of life as any body of mei rations and extract all the truth from the mass of sel lastic verifice that falls from the lips of expert wit-nesses in patent cases, will mave no difficulty in determains what is right and wrong tetween employer and

employes and other questions of public right.

What then ought to be done! My reply is, strengthen the judiciary. How I Permanent tenure of office accomplishes this. And surely if the judges hold office by a life tenure, and with a salary which cannot be disturbed. she came from disturbing inducaces as possible. Though if I were shaud. It to perfect the judiciary system, I would add a provision of domain. that they should also be meligible to political office and to

that extent free from political ambiti It may be said that tels is practically substituting according to the people. But this involves a total misunder-studing of the relations of judges to government. There is nothing to this power of the judiciary detracting in the least from the jude of government of and by the people. The courts hold neither purse nor sword; they cannot corrupt, nor hold neither purse nor sword; they cannot corrupt, nor arbitrarily control. They make no laws, they establish no policy, they never enter into the domain of popular action. They do not govern. Their functions in relation to the trace are limited to seeing that pipular action does not State are limited to seeing that popular action does not trespass upon right and justice, as it exists in written constitutions and natural law.

Who does not see the wide unrest that fills the land; Who does not see the wide unrest that fills the land; who does not feel that vast social changes are impending, and radize that those changes must be guided in justice ty safety and peace, or they will ediminate in revolution? The black flag of anarchism, the red flag of socialism, or The black flag of anarchism, the red flag of socialism, or that colorless piece of cloth which suggests that the State take all property and direct all the work and life of individuals, may seem to fill the air with their flutter. But as grainst these schemes, or any other plot of vagary or field, fool or fanatic, the eager and carnest protest and or field, feel or fanatic, the caser and carnest protest and cry of the Anglo-Saxon is for individual freedom and absolute protection of all his rights of person and property, and it is the cry which reverlerating over this country from ocean to ocean, thank God, will not go unheeded. And to help and sterighen that good time, we shall yet see in every State an independent judiciary, made as independent of all outside influences as possible, and to that end given a permanent benure of office and unchangeable salary; and above them, that court created by the fathers, sourceme in fact as well as in name, holding to changeable salary; and above them, that court created by the fathers, supreme in fact as well as in name, holding all, individuals and masses, corporations and States—even the great Nation the eff—inswervingly true to the mandates of matter, that justice which is the silver sheen and the golden band in the powelled thadem of Him to whom all nations how and all worlds over allegiance.

Both speakers were thanked by the association. At the close of the meeting a social gathering of the members was held in the Assembly parlor. The busi-ness meeting of the association will be held to-morrow.

POLICE RAIDS ON GAMBLING HOUSES.

BOOKS, POLICY SLIPS AND \$12,000 WERE CAP. TURED IN "BILLY" MURRAY'S PLACE

and was locked up in the Mulberry st. station. The police in Eldridge st. mide only one capture, that of Houston-st., was locked up in the Fifth-st. station on a charge of selling policy sites last evening. Refectives Mairracy and France, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. squad, arrested Henry Smith, who sept a cirar store at No. 030 Third-tye. Policy slips were found in his possession. In several other precincts in Inspector Williams's district the police were nunting high and low for policy dealers, but had caught none list night. It was said that the Inspector was trying hard to keep ahead of the Cen-

AN ACTRESS WHO CAME BEFORE HER CUE. A good deal of amusement was caused vesterday by the

which she knew would be prepared for her that she went alread of her company, took another steamer and got here three or four days ago. The Rosenfelds say that they know where she is, but they are bound in honor not to bell, and nobody clse has been able to find out. The simple fact of the case seems to be that the actress does not want a reception and will not have one, and that her managers have been completely baffed in their attempt to give her one.

Cernor. His opponent was Judge Thurman, and the contest was a close one. The Republican platform that year had several unpopular planks, and the Democratic candidate was an exceedingly strong one, but General Hayes entered upon the canvass with unwonted vigor, won hosts of friends by his bearing on the stump, and was elected by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes. In 1860 he was renominated, his opponent being Mr. Pendleton, and he in-

HE SUCCUMBS TO AN ATTACK OF NEURALGIA'

PRICE THREE CENTS.

OF THE HEART.

STRICKEN WHILE VISITING HIS SON WEBB AT CLEVELAND-THE END SUDDEN-THE FACT

OF HIS ILLNESS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FOR SOME TIME-

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17 .- Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died here to-night. Early in the evening an inquiry elicited the response that the General had passed a fairly good day and was resting well. The change for the worse was rapid, and at 11 o'clock the distinguished ex-President passed away. The first intelligence of this was received when Webb C. Hayes came downtown and quietly announced that his father

had just died. The ex-President left home last Monday on trip to Columbus, Euffalo and Cleveland. During the last month he had complained of one or two slight attacks of neuralgia of the heart, but as they soon passed away he thought nothing of them. On Saturday, while visiting his son Webb, at Cleveland, he experienced a severe recurrence of the malady, but, being prepared for his return home, proceeded on his journey, accompanied by

The ex-President was met at the station by another son, Rutherford B. Hayes, and his family physician, Dr. F. S. Hilbish, who took him to his home in a carriage. The physician from that time to the end was almost constantly in attendance on his distinguished patient.

Although Mr. Hayes's condition was regarded as rather serious, and excited the alarm of his family, the encouragement given them by Dr. Hillbish led them to believe that the patient would soon recover. For this reason all knowledge of the ex-President's illness was kept from the public, and the fact that he was suffering from heart trouble Permanence of Tenure of Judicial Office and Its Re-lations to the Perils of Popular Government." He the ex-President's condition was everywhere the subject of discussion to-day, as he had ever been the warm friend and benefactor of the people of this city.

A great many messages of sympathy were received at the Hayes mansion to-day and to-night.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. Rutherford Birchard Hayes was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Kenyon College and the Cambridge Law School, an industrious lawyer, a gallant soldier under Rosecrans, McClellan and Sheridan, a Congress-man, a Governor twice re-elected and once President. Mr. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. He led his class at college, and after completing his studies in Cambridge and in Thomas Sparrow's law office at Columbus, acquired a fine practice ommended him to public favor, and his reputation at the har was so good that he was elected City

Solicitor in 1858. At the outbreak of the war he received the appointment of major of the 23d Ohio Infantry. one of the first regiments in the field, and it had a distinguished lender-Colonel William S. R mecrans Early in June, 1861, the regiment was mustered into service for three years, but before it left Camp Chase its commander received a commission as brigadierment was ordered to Clarksburg, W. Va., and had its first active service in hunting down the guerillas that infested the spurs of the Rich Mountain range. Major temporarily as judge-advocate on General Rosecrans's staff, and in November, 1861, he his commission as lieutenant-colonel. In April, 1862, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, left its winter quarters and moved in the directhis is practically substituting govments of infantry under command of General Heath, and after making a determined stand, was compelled to retire. In the heat of August orders were received to march with all possible dispatch to the Great Kanawha. The regiment made 104 miles in about three days, embarked on transports for Parkersburg, and took the cars for Washington where it joined General McClellan's army.

The first shots at South Mountain were fired by Colon-I Hayes's command. The regiment was ordered to ascend the mountain at an early hour by an unfrequented road. The enemy were posted behind stone valls, and greatly outnumbered their assailants, and the regiment was exposed to a murderous fire of musketry and grape at short range. Out of the 350 men who went into action, 100 soon lay dead or wounded on the field. Lientenant-Colonel Hayes was hadly wounded, his arm being broken, and the command devolved upon Major Comly. The commander, however, was not ready for ambulance or hospital; there was still a good deal of fight in him, for he reappeared on the field undaunted, with his wound half dressed, and fought until he was so weak that his men had to carry him away. After the battle of Antietam the regiment was ordered to the Kanawha Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment, and in December, 1862, was placed in the command of the First Brigade of Kanawha Division. During the campaign of 15 % his division was exposed to arduous rather than dangerous service, but in 1864 he won his promotion by his gallantry at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cefar Creek. In the battle of Opequan, Colonel Hayes's brigade, after advancing across several open fields, gained the crest of a hill and enoght a glimpe of the enemy's line. Moving forward under a heavy fire the brigade dashed through a fringe of underbrush and balted on the edge of a slough forty or fifty yards wide and nearly waist deep. When he saw the whole line wavering Colonel Hayes plunged in under a shower of bullets and grape, and dragged his TURED IN "BILLY" MURRAY'S PLACE.

Thy order of Inspector Williams, the police in the First
Inspection District made raits at a number of policy shops
yesferday afternoon and last steening. Early in the alternoon Detectives Casey and Sullivan, of the Mulberry-st,
squad, arrested Otto Golden, an altered policy dealer at
No. 118 Mott-st., but he was discharged at the Tombs
Poffee Court. Later a raid was inade at "Billy" Murray's
place, No. 300 Bowery, Murray, who is reputed to be
the backer for a number of policy shops on the Fast Side,
was not caught in the place, but the police arrested Henry
Thomas, his cashier, and Henry Smith, of No. 401 West
Seventeenth-st. A number of books and policy ships and
412,000 in eash were selfed by the police. That raid was
the most successful one of the day. the most successful one of the day.

Samuel Simpson, an old colored man who kept a shop at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st., was arrested late in the afternoon at No. 135 Crosby-st. four times. In the spring of 1865 he was given the The command of an expedition against Lynchburg, and at of was preparing to cross the mountains of West Virginia when the war was brought to a close. For his bravery at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek he was breveted Major-General.

In the fall of 1864 General Hayes was elected to Congress from Cincinnati by a large majority. seldom appeared on the floor of the House, not making any elaborate speeches nor taking a prominent part in the reconstruction measures which engrossed the attention of Congress. He was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and was chairman of the Committee on Library. The delegation from Ohio trai Office men in shutting up gambling places and policy at that time was a very strong one, including General Schenck, John A. Bingham, James M. Ashley, Samuel Shellabarger and Columbus Delano, it is not surprising that the inexperienced member took a lower sent than his brilliant A good deal of amusement was called year and good member took a lower sent than his brilliant pouliar circumstances of the arrival here of Eleonora Duse, the Italian actress, who is to star here under the management of the Rocenfeld Brothers. The management of the Rocenfeld Brothers, The management of the Rocenfeld Brothers. The management of the Rocenfeld Brothers, The management of the Rocenfeld Brothers. In 1865, in the was re-elected, but resigned the place in 1867, in order to accept the Ropublican nomination for Governor. His opponent was Judge Thurman, and the work was a close one. The Ropublican platform